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122. *SCHIZOPHYLLUM COMMUNE*, Fr.—Abundant here and all over the world.

123. *CERCOSPORA ROSÆOLA*, Pass.—Abundant on leaves of *Rubus villosus*.

124. *CERCOSPORA SMILACIS*, Thm.—On leaves of *Smilax*.

125. *PANUS STYPTICUS*, Fr.—Abundant on dead fallen wood.

126. *PANUS DORSALIS*, Bosc.—Only seen on decayed pine logs. occasionally.

127. *TRAMETES SERENS*, Fr.—I found this elegant species mostly on dead limbs of *Carpinus* not yet fallen, and not abundantly. There seem to be forms which might be referred to *T. rigida*, *T. sepium* and also to *P. Stevensii*. A well-marked variety occurs sparingly on *Vaccinium*.

128. *TRAMETES HYPNOIDES*, Fr.—A very large species, in some respects resembling *Polyporus licinoides*, but covered with long hairs on upper side. Very scarce.

129. *TRAMETES SERIALIS*, Fr.—Very rare. Beautiful. Some resembles *P. niphodes*, but pores smaller; border sometimes lilac-tinged.

130. *PHLEBIA MERISMOIDES*, Fr.—On rotten limbs. Smooth form.

131. *ZYGODESMUS INDIGOFERUS*, E. & E.—On the under side of decayed bark. Common.

132. *ROSELLINA AQUILA*, Fr.—Abundant on fallen hickory limbs.

133. *ROSELLINA MAMMÆFORMIS*, Pers.—On decayed logs. Not abundant.

134. *DIATRYPE STIGMA*, Hoffm.—Very common on decayed logs. Much like *D. platystoma*, but the latter has more prominent ostiola.

135. *DIATRYPE TENUISSIMA*, Cooke.—On dead hickory limbs. Very abundant. Might be mistaken for *Eutypa*.

136. *DIATRYPA TREMELLOPHORA*, Ell.—Very marked and different from *D. disciformis*, Fr., *vide* Ellis, in *American Naturalist*.

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## NEW FUNGI.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND DR. GEORGE MARTIN.

*ASTERINA PURPURÆA*, E. & M.—On living leaves of *Olea Americana*, near Jacksonville, Florida, winter of 1886. W. W. Calkins. Perithecia hypophylloous, convex scutellate, scattered or gregarious, often collected along the midrib towards the base of the leaf, subastomous, of radiate-cellular structure, 130—150  $\mu$  in diam., margined with a narrow fringe of blanched purplish-black hyphae, closely appressed to the surface of the leaf, which is stained of a reddish-purple tint for a little distance around; asci obovate, 30—35 x 18—22  $\mu$ , 8-spored; sporidia crowded, ovate-oblong or oblong-elliptical, 12—16 x 5—6  $\mu$ , hyaline, with the endochrome three times divided and often one of the cells with an imperfect longitudinal division.

**DIMEROSPORIUM LANGLOISII**, E. & M.—On living leaves of *Dianthera humilis*, Louisiana, November, 1885. Rev. A. B. Langlois, No. 73. Perithecia gregarious, depressed-spherical, rough, black subastomous, 112—120  $\mu$  in diam., seated on a thin mycelium of brown, branching threads, forming small, dark-colored patches, thickly scattered over the upper surface of the leaf and giving it a mottled appearance; ascii subsessile, oblong, often inequilateral or bulging on one side, 25—30 x 7—9  $\mu$ , without paraphyses; sporidia biseriate, clavate-oblong, yellowish-brown, 4-nucleate, 1-septate and slightly constricted at the septum, 9—10 x 3½—4  $\mu$ . Some of the perithecia contain oblong-cylindrical, 2-nucleate, subhyaline, 7—8 x 2  $\mu$  stylospores. The perithecia have a distinctly radiate-cellulose structure.

**DIMEROSPORIUM NIMBOSUM**, E. & M.—On living stems of *Smilax*, near Jacksonville, Florida, February, 1886. W. W. Calkins, No. 555. Mycelium composed of prostrate, brown, branching, septate threads, with short, erect branches, bearing oblong-clavate, 3—4-septate, brown conidia, 35—40 x 6—8  $\mu$  and longer (70—80 x 5—6  $\mu$ ), erect, straight, septate, opaque, sterile branches, the whole forming orbicular, velutinous, black patches, ½—1 cm. across, mostly soon confluent, extending along and enveloping the stem for five cm. or more. The mycelium finally disappears, leaving a black, smooth, shining surface; perithecia collected mostly in the center of the spots, erumpent, conical, black, carbonaceous-membranaceous, rough, about one third millim. broad and high, sometimes imperfectly sulcate-striate around the prominent, mamose ostiolum; ascii subcylindrical, 70—80 x 10—14  $\mu$ , nearly sessile and surrounded with abundant filiform paraphyses and containing eight biseriate, oblong-cylindrical, 16—20 x 5—6  $\mu$  sporidia, yellowish and 2-nucleate at first, finally brown and uniseptate and more or less constricted at the septum. The species will have to go in *Dimerosporium*, if that genus is to be retained, but its natural affinity is more with *Meliola*. *Mystrosporium aterrimum*, B. & C., appears to be the conidial stage.

**STAGONOSPORA VIRENS**, E. & M.—On leaves of *Quercus virens*, Green Cove Springs, Florida, February, 1885. Dr. Martin. Perithecia black, subglobose, clustered or scattered, hypophyllous, 130—160  $\mu$  in diam.; spores hyaline, ovate, ends acute, uniseptate, 15—16 x 4—6  $\mu$ .

**PHYLLOSTICTA GOSSYPINA**, E. & M.—On fading leaves of the cotton plant. Com., Prof. F. L. Scribner. Spots light rusty brown to pallid or nearly white, irregular, 3—5 millim. broad, surrounded by a broad reddish-purple margin, often discoloring most of the leaf; perithecia black, subglobose, collapsing, membranaceous, innate-erumpent, slightly prominent, epiphyllous, scattered, few in a spot, 65—95  $\mu$  in diam.; sporules hyaline, oval, ends obtuse, 2½—3½ x 1½—2½  $\mu$ .

**PHYLLOSTICTA ARBITIFOLIA**, E. & M.—On living leaves of *Pyrus arbutifolia*, Newfield, N. J., Sept. 5th, 1885. Spots epiphyllous, small (1 millim. or less), white, scarcely showing at all on the under side of the leaf; perithecia mostly a single one in the center of the spot, subastomous, emergent, black, 70—80  $\mu$  in diam.; sporules subglobose, hyaline, 6—8  $\mu$  in the longest diam.

**PHYLLOSTICTA LUDOVICIANA**, E. & M.—On living leaves of *Quercus aquatica*, Louisiana, May, 1886. Rev. A. B. Langlois, No. 446. Perithecia amphigenous, but more prominent below, brown, flattened, erumpent, 150  $\mu$  in diam., scattered over large, red-brown areas of the leaf (mostly lateral) or on more definite oval or subangular spots, with a darker, slightly raised border; sporules oval, hyaline, 5—8 x 2—3  $\mu$ .

**PHYLLOSTICTA ADUSTA**, E. & M.—On orange leaves partly killed by frost, Green Cove Springs, Florida, March, 1886. Spots amphigenous, pallid or grayish, with a definite, narrow, yellowish-brown border, mostly marginal, 1—4 cm. across or extending along the entire margin of the leaf; perithecia amphigenous, black, subglobose, closely aggregated, sometimes confluent, covered by the cuticle, which is soon torn, 175—240  $\mu$  in diam.; sporules hyaline, oblong or subcylindrical, mostly with two or three nuclei, 10—16 x 4—7  $\mu$ ; basidia 7—10  $\mu$  long. Differs from *P. marginalis*, Penz., in its larger sporules.

**PHYLLOSTICTA CYRILLÆ**, E. & M.—On leaves of *Cyrilla racemiflora*, Green Cove Springs, Florida, Feb. 2d, 1886. Spots large, covering the ends and edges of the leaves, red-brown at first, changing to grey-brown with age; perithecia black, subglobose, stomatous, deeply immersed, then erumpent, mostly epiphyllous, aggregated, 110—140  $\mu$ ; sporules hyaline, ovoid, granular, 8—10 x 5—7  $\mu$ .

**PHYLLOSTICTA AESCULI**, E. & M.—On living leaves of *Aesculus glabra*, Missouri (Galloway, No. 76). Hypophyllous on large, indefinitely-limited spots and areas of the leaves; perithecia punctiform, minute (40—50  $\mu$ ), scattered, brown; sporules oblong-cylindrical, hyaline, 3—4 x 1  $\mu$ . Differs from *P. sphæropoidea*, E. & E., in its much smaller sporules.

**PHYLLOSTICTA SACCHARINA**, E. & M.—On living leaves of *Acer saccharinum*, Missouri (Galloway, No. 86). Spots amphigenous, definite, small (1—2 millim.), white, with a rusty brown border, scattered irregularly; perithecia epiphyllous, but visible also below, lenticular, black, 100—120  $\mu$  in diam.; sporules oblong, 3½—4½ x 1—1½  $\mu$ , hyaline. *Phyllosticta Pseudoplatani*, Sacc., as shown in *de Thuemen's Mycotheca*, No. 1789, has similar spots, but they are clustered on large, reddish-brown spots. The specimens in our copy are sterile, but the larger sporules (5—6 x 3  $\mu$ ) would separate it. Of *P. fallax*, Sacc., which this must closely resemble, we have no specimen, but this too is said to have the sporules 5—6 x 3—3½  $\mu$ .

## NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

"THE BOLETI OF THE BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT." By W. B. Grove, B. A. *The Midland Naturalist*, October, 1886.

"UNE NOUVELLE MALADIE DU FROMENT." *Revue Mycologique*, October, 1886. The notice contains the diagnosis, by Dr. G. Passerini, of a new genus, as follows:

**GIBELLINA**, Passer., nov. gen.—*Stroma vel subiculum matrici immersum, byssoidaeum, atro griseum, primitis canescens, plus minus expansum, ex hyphis tenuibus fumoso-pellucididis intricatus formatum; perithecia*